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National Priority Chemicals Trends Report (2000-2004)

Section 4
Chemical Specific Trends Analyses for Priority Chemicals (2000−2004): Introduction

Hazardous Waste Minimization and Management Division
Office of Solid Waste
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Contact Information:

Bill Kline, Senior Data Analyst
Analysis & Information Branch
(540) 341-3631
kline.bill@epa.gov

Tammie Owen, Data Analyst
Analysis & Information Branch
(703) 308-4044
owen.tammie@epa.gov

Ben Lesser, Chief
Analysis & Information Branch
(703) 308-0314
lesser.ben@epa.gov

Section 4
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Introduction

This section presents national, EPA region, state, and industry sector trends for each of the 24 Priority Chemicals (PCs) reported to the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). We also provide basic information regarding the PC, including its Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number, alternative names, general uses, and potential hazards. Of the 31 PCs, seven are not reported to TRI and therefore we do not have data regarding the generation and management of these chemicals. However, we present a description of each of these PCs at the end of this section.

Priority Chemicals (PCs) Reported to TRI	
1,2,4 − Trichlorobenzene	Lindane
2,4,5 − Trichlorophenol	Mercury and mercury compounds
Anthracene	Methoxychlor
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	Naphthalene
Cadmium and cadmium compounds	Pendimethalin
Dibenzofuran	Pentachlorobenzene
Dioxins and Dioxin−like compounds	Pentachlorophenol
Heptachlor	Phenanthrene
Hexachloro−1, 3−butadiene	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
Hexachlorobenzene	Polycyclic aromatic compounds (PACs)
Hexachloroethane	Quintozene
Lead and lead compounds	Trifluralin
Priority Chemicals (PCs) Not Reported to TRI	
1,2,4,5−Tetrachlorobenzene	Endosulfan, alpha, beta
4−Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Fluorene
Acenaphthene	Pyrene
Acenaphthylene	

Due to the particularly high Agency priority of mercury and mercury compounds, we include an expanded section on this chemical in which we describe the various ongoing projects to reduce or eliminate mercury.

For the purposes of this Report, we derived the quantities for each of the PCs by applying a methodology (see Appendix C) to extract certain data elements from the overall TRI data. The methodology focuses on extracting data for the 24 PCs reported by facilities that we believe offer the most viable potential opportunities for reducing or eliminating PCs. For example, we filter out certain SIC codes and facilities and only focus on quantities of PCs reported by the facility that generates the PCs and manages them using onsite/offsite disposal, treatment, or energy recovery. Recycled quantities already meet the goal of waste minimization and, as such, are not included as part of the PC quantity. Recycled quantities of PCs are presented for the purpose of providing some perspective regarding the quantity of PCs already recycled compared to the quantities (disposal, treatment, and energy recovery) potentially still available for waste minimization.

Also, air emissions and surface water discharges are not included. As such, please note that the quantities of numerous of PCs, derived using this methodology, may appear different from the quantities observed in the raw TRI data because the quantity for a given PC is a subset of the overall TRI data for that PC.

Priority Chemicals Reportable to TRI

For each of the 24 PCs (in alphabetical order) that are reported to TRI, we present national, regional, state, and industrial generation trends.